Amusements Imital. Academy of Mayle-Basesh Booth's Theatre-Lis Frie Helms, Benedicay Opera House-Theatre-list

Dale's Thentre- An Arabba Night. Fifth Avenue Theater-H. M.S. Finders, Grand Opera Monae-Our American Const Waverly's Theater-The Galley Slave, Noster & Bind's Garden-Concert Atlain's Corriers Engantment. I'me to Theester - Prits in Ireland. See Propriess Minutests Broadway and 500 st Theatre Comique—Mulitan Gravite Cividius Tony Pastor's Theatre—Variety, Maines, Lulon Square Theatre—Proch Plats Wallack's Theatre—Eddle,

Democracy and Duty.

A respected correspondent in Virginia lays before us the following interesting problem: "As it is now very plain that you agree with me that the Democratic party is 'politically finished,' my interest In the fate of the South and my confidence in your judy-ment induce me to set for an expression of your views as to what course in reference to the next Presidency we

had better pursue under existing circumstances." It is true that for the present moment the Democratic party appears to be politically finished, but it is not dead. It may revive and regain the confidence of the people. To this result we are endeavoring to bring it, and we trust our correspondent will cooperate with us.

The principles of Democracy are the principles of the Constitution and of republican government. Let the party be true to these principles, and let it be conducted with judgment and wisdom. Then it cannot long be excluded from the administration of the Government.

Meanwhile, what ought patriotic men of Democratic convictions to do in the South and in other parts of the country?

In the first place, they should be true to their convictions. They should try every public question by the standard of demoeratic principles, and they should vote, or refrain from voting, with a view exclusively to the predominance of the same.

Above all things, they should never give way to any dangerous innovation or antidemocratic scheme such as a third term for one man in the Presidency.

But it is not necessary to determine today what shall be done next year or what shall be done on every day of the intervening time. It is enough for any one day to do the duty which that day points out, and to hold fast to those fundamental political truths which afford light and guidance under all eireumstances.

Congress and the Utes.

Seven measures relating to Ute affairs are before Congress. Three are resolutions inquiring into the origin of the White River outbreak-a timely inquiry, that perhaps may be officially answered after the Indians concerned are hanged or shot. The other four measures are designed to seize the Ute lands; these originate with the Colorado delegation, a bill with Senator Teller, a resolution with Senator HILL, a bill and a olution with Theoresentative Bellford,

Behind these Colorado men stand HAYES, SCHURZ, and HAYF, egging them on and pointing the way. At least one of the measures bears the marks of Schurz; and Commissioner HAYT in his annual report says:

"The first step in the right direction will be to provide by law for a commission to visit the Utes and obtain their conscut to removal from the State to some other loca-

lien, say to the Indian Territory." extorted now by bribes and now by bullying, first by coaxing and then by coercing; but at no time an intelligent and free choice. It means, if we may judge from history shameless misrepresentation in regard to the new reservation, a transfer from healthy homes to unhealthy ones, a continued vlolation of the new contract for annuities, an experience, in short, like that of the Poncas or like that of the Cheyennes under HAYES, SCHURZ, and HAYT.

This is to be done, and for what? To give the whites more elbow room in Colorado? which were the savings of his pay. Not at all, since there are millions of acres outside the Ute reservation untilled and unofficial report to the Indian office shows that the geographical situation of the Ute agencles is specially favorable in this respect; est owner must move away from his property in order that the thief may not encroach. There has been placed on record in Mr. HAYT's bureau, by a competent officer specially appointed to inspect the Ute reservation, a glowing eulogy of its peculiar fitness for its purposes. The Utes are to be sacrificed to greedy squatters and settlers, who demand not only these but all Indian lands, and are at this moment kept out of the Indian Territory itself only by the leaded muskets of troops

Mr. Belford's bill begins by repealing all laws confirming to the Utes their Colorado reservation. Repudiation of debts is virtuous in comparison with such an act, which affects not only money but homes. This bill authorizes HAYES to nominate five Commissioners, to put the Utes somewhere else "in some one of the Territories"-any where, apparently, so that they are out of Colorado-and to "arrange with them for a peaceful removal." The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for the expenses of removal, but the bill makes no provision for allowing the Utes to stay peaceably, if they decline the commission's proposal.

Mr. HILL's proposition introduces Mr. CARL SCHURZ as a leading figure in Ute removal; and while not beginning, like Mr. Bellfour's, with repealing all existing Ute laws, yet provides that only such I'tes shall be consulted about removal "as have not by acts of hostility forfeited their rights under existing treaties"-a scheme which adds confiscation to treaty violation, and which proposes to a part of the Utes to betray their brethren in order to enrich

Mr. TELLER's bill is a spoliation measure, once and avowed arbitrarily taking away the entire Ute reservation, and pronouncing it public domain-then leaving a commission of five persons to say how much, if anything, shall be paid the ejected Indians

in compensation. These measures proceed largely on the assumption that red men have no rights that white men are bound to respect. Did they offer the Etes freedom of choice between their old homes and the new homes with increased annuities, something might be said in their favor. Did they even allow the I'tes to fix a price on their lands, leaving Congress to take them at that price or not, there might be some justice in this legislation. But the Utes are not to say No; the business is to begin by confiscating their lands as public domain, and then having a commission, appointed not by the Utes but by HAYES, say what compensation, if any, shall be made

These scheines of spoliation cannot even

there will be no undue pressure of population in Colorado during at least twenty years to come.

Sham Democrats.

It was a maxim of Thomas Jerrerson that the world is governed too much. It seems, however, that the Democrats of the present day have forgetten this wise pre-

A Virginia Democrat, Mr. HARRIS of the House of Representatives, proposes to require the reports of the Supreme Court to be printed by the Government Printer, because there are a great many young lawyers in the country who are too poor to buy law books if we suffer this branch of the publishing business to be carried on like every other legitimate branch of commerce. The legal profession is both honorable and necessary, but is there any reason why young or old lawyers should be furnished with a law library at a less cost than the legitimate book trade can supply it for? We think net. The mechanic might as well ask for a Government manufactory of tools.

The Government Printing Office has become a huge swindle. Repeated Congressional investigations have demonstrated this. The bill of Mr. HARRIS provides that the Supreme Court reports shall be published by the Government Printer and sold at a cost not to exceed ten per cent. of the actual expense of setting the type, stereotyping, buying the paper, printing, and binding. Mr. FINLEY showed from his reports on the Government Printing Office that the real cost of doing such work there was much greater than in private offices It is true that the cost of the Revised Statutes, a law book, was represented as much less in the reports of the Public Printer, but for similar work, of which the public would not be likely to inquire the cost, the price was greatly in excess of that charged by private publishers. It was simply robbing Peter to pay PAUL.

The next move on the part of these Demo cratic Congressmen, so called, will be, we suppose, to have all the school books printed at the Government Printing Office and furnished to the school children at cost price, with ten per cent. added. We have now a Bureau of Eduention, an expensive and useless con-cern, because the Public Schools are State institutions. But it has been proposed that we should establish a national system of education, and if this should be done, why not require the text books to be prepared by the Bureau of Education, printed by the Government Printer, and given away for nothing?

Colfax and Orth.

Two eminent patriots are proposed by the Republicans as cardidates for Governor of Indiana, and either of them would do bonor to the party. SCHUYLER COLFAX, who not only was caught with Credit Mobilier scrip in his pocket, and convicted by the record of OAKES AMES'S diary and by his verbal testimony of rank perjury, but who, in attempting to defend this corruption, produced the proof that while Speaker he was a regular pensioner of a contractor in New York, is first on the list.

He swore also that he never had had any business relations with Masherr, the contractor in question, or had in any way promoted his interests. At that very time a most urgent letter from him was on file in the Pest Office Department, and is there still, unless it has been illicitly taken away, soliciting a renewal of his contract, with all the influence he could command as Speaker.

During the Credit Mobilier investigaconfirmatory evidence of the charge against him, corrresponding by his deposit tickets with the payments he received from Oakes Ames. Alarmed at this discovery, he removed the tin box containing his valuables from the safe of the bank to his room at the hotel, where the box was subsequently stolen while he was presiding over the Senate. When the robbery became known, Colfax assured the reporters that, the box only contained some jewelry and laces belonging to his wife, and two bonds thief was soon found, and the box vielded nearly one hundred thousand dollars in anabited. To keep the red men from the | bonds and scrip of the great jobs that had encroachments of settlers? But a recent | passed Congress while COLFAX sat in the

Speaker's chair. GODLOVE S. ORTH is now holding a con tested seat from the Ninth District in Inbesides, it is monstrous to say that the hon- | diana, in the House of Representatives. GRANT appointed him Minister to Austria, and the Republicans nominated him for Governor in 1876. Then it came out that as Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the House, he had procured legislation to coerce the Venezuelan Government to pay the awards of an organized swindle between the Minister and the Commissioner of the United States and the large claimants. This exposure drove him off as a candidate. He subsequently became the counsel of one of these parties, and received

some of the certificates of award as fees for the legislation thus obtained. COLFAX or ORTH would properly represent the Republican machine in Indiana, and one or the other ought to be nominated.

The Independent Voters.

Though the surface appears smooth, there a good deal of internal commotion in the Republican party of this State. It relates mainly to the next Presidential election. It will be likely to develop itself at the outset of Gov. Cornell's administration, and particularly in the organization of the new Assembly. Pretty much the same is true of the Democratic party of the State. It is distracted by internal dissensions, and is not at peace with itself or the outside world. Its troubles relate in large measure to the coming Presidential contest.

There is nothing extraordinary in this. New York is a great State, and has a great history. It has always had its full share of distinguished public men. Its two leading parties during the past sixty years have had many bitter intestine quarrels, and the bolts of its factions have had no parallels in other States for their magnitude and farreaching consequences.

But, after all, the balance of power in the State has generally been in the hands of a body of quiet, independent citizens, who have done their own thinking and their own voting. This class of men are the hope of the State; and we doubt not that in the next Presidential campaign they will determine the result of the struggle.

The chief of John Sherman's Secret Service Bureau asserts that "the vigilance maintained by the agents of the division has anticipated the coming of fraudulent issues of paper money, and protested the public from any constderable loss." Every merchant knows that the list of counterfeit and fraudulent notes is increasing from day to day. There are over a hundred different counterfeits of national bank notes in circulation, and nearly every form of United States note has been success fully imitated. The published descriptions of this bad money abound in such phrases as the following: "A good counterfeit;" "This note

sight;" " A very dangerous counterfeit;" " On of the most dangerous counterfeits in existence;" "This note is well printed and presents a good general appearance." At the end of sev eral published descriptions is found the significant remark: "The Treasury has endeavored to retire this issue;" or the still more sig-nificant remark; "The counterfelt plate has not yet been eastured." The fact is that the only fi-sh-and-blood counterfeiter caught by the secret service people last year was permitted to go scot free.

The passengers on the North River ferry bont Hudson City, plying between Cortlandt street and Jersey City, and a very narrow escape yesterday afterneon. The boat was lying in the river waiting for the boat in the slip to come out. All at once the passengers who were out on deck saw an ocean steamship bearing directly down upon them at a rate of speed that should never be telerated in our crowded rivers. Apparently the pilot did not see the danger until the steamship was within a few lengths. Then be gave one or two hurried signals, the ferryboat awang around, and the steamship rushed by. It was so close a shave that only those passengers whose necks were craned over the rail could see an inch of clear water between the two. Had the ferry-boat been "on her centre," or had her pilot at the critical moment tumbled down in a fit, she would inevitably have been cut in two and sent to the bottom.

If the new insurrection in Cuba does not smount to anything, why is Spain hurrying fresh troops to the island?

Twenty-four hundred immigrants from Ireland, and nearly eleven thousand immigrants from other countries, landed at Castle Garden last month. Good luck to them in the new life in the New World!

JOHN McEvoy, the Paterson boy who had his head cut almost in two by a buzz saw on Monday, is yet alive. He has been able to talk intelligently all along; now he begins to take nourishing food, and hopes are entertained of his recovery. This is as strange a case as that of the man who astonished all the doctors by living for years after a crowbar had been driven through his head.

The Massachusetts HAYDEN, more fortunate than his Connecticut namesake, has emerged from the shadow of the gallows. The verdict of "Not guilty" brought in by the jury yesterday is endorsed, we are told, by public opinion. In the language of the old court formula, Gop has sent him a safe deliverance. The crime laid at his door was one of such revolting atrocity that it is a relief to be assured of his in-

In the death of Dr. WINES the outcasts of the world lose one of the best friends they have had since JOHN HOWARD'S day.

It is a safe prediction that Gordon Pasha, should be ever again have occasion to negotiate with the fruculent King of Abyssinia, will send a man instead of going himself.

It is not a pleasant thing to think of, that New York can't or wont protect her own harbor. and that a New York Senator should be found appealing to the Federal Government to come

Roofless, friendless, penniless, hopeless, no longer able to buy the brief forgetfulness afforded by the bottle, MARY ANNE Brown decided to hang herself. Society cut MARY ANNE BROWN down and fined her ten dollars by way of expressing its disapproval of suicide. But what is society to do with MARY ANNE BROWN. now that it has compelled her to go on living?

The various World's Pair Committees of this city will no doubt learn with pleasure that the German Government declines to give pecuniary aid to the proposed Berlin exhibition, which is accordingly sure to fail. With this foreign competition removed, the proposed New York fair will gather fresh interest, and not push tuth enous for the pre-

To-night Standing Bear, the dignified hief of the Poncas, and Woodworker and BRIGHT EVEN, son and daughter of the old chief of the Omaha tribe, will recount some of the wrongs of their tribes at Steinway Hall. In a brief appeal made to a small gathering a few nights since, Standing Bear used this argument:

"You are strong and we are weak. Our people are almost externionated. You can help to save them. You hold the key than will set us free. It is your place to so, that your numericates do right. Two years and I had house, built with my own hands. I had house and cat let. Sow I have nothing but a tent. Since we have been in the East, my brother has been shot by the soldiers.

Unfortunately, STANDING BEAR does not comprehend how little power the people have to make their magistrates do right, and how little. in fact, they know of what their magistrates are

There was a dangerous hole in 196th street. Little WILLIE DAVIS drove into it, was tipped out of the wagon, and has never been the same boy since. Now the city of New York has been condemned to pay WILLIE \$3,000,

We need not go to Halifax for cases of heavy and unequal court-martial sentences. In Texas, recently, were tried a private of the Tenth Cavalry and a private of the Fourth Cavairy. The former was found guilty of abusing a fellow soldier and threatening his life; the latter, of being drunk while on guard, and in that condition speaking disrespectfully to an officer and kicking at him. The seutence in the former case was one year; in the latter, twenty, Gen. One reduced the latter sentence from twenty years to two, and that there was ground for some reduction few people will doubt.

The eight Arabs - HAMED MOHAMMED. AMAR MOHAMMED, MOHAMMED BAJIR, MOHAM-MED BERELIL, HESHMI BEN ACHMED, BRAIM BEN ACHMED, BOAIZA BLADONI, and KADA BENOIS-who have escaped from Cayenne jail to Castle Garden, that receptacle of all nations may be properly called war waifs. The revolt of 1870, which procured their imprisonment, is said to have been caused by their refusal to be drafted into the army of Napoleon III, to fight Germany. They have had abundance of hardship, but are likely to have more before they get to their families, whom they seem anxious to see-most of them having children, all of them one wife each, and several of them more than one. These men are destitute, and nobody has wit enough to tell what they can do. Yet it is evident that they must be able to do something, and that they know some things not known generally here. At most, some of the museums of living oddities and monstrosities that hire for exhibition sham Siamese, mock Madagasear queens, and bogus Bengalese, ought to do something with these eight Bedouins, unless, indeed, they find Yankees and Irishmen painted like Arabs more handy and profitable.

YAKOOB KHAN'S father-in-law, YAHIHA KHAN, is likely to be the next victim to the English rope, the evidence against him being the discovery at his house of a map of Turkestan, with Cavagnant's name on it. This is called "most damaging "evidence; hence the quality of the evidence on which three score other Afghans have been hanged may be imagined.

The smoking-ear case has draym out a great variety of opinion, but clearly the lady made the first mistake in not leaving the ear when informed that it was a smoking car. Cars run often enough to make her excuse that she wished to get down town early insufficient. Having chosen to stay, she should have submitted quietly to the smoke. Still, if anybody tried to make sport of her, or to make her position needlessly uncomfortable, the act was rude. If anybody approached her for the purpose of letting eight smoke curl into her face, that was vile rudeness. Treating her angry attack as assault and battery-battery with a muff-was rather severe. A little fracas of that kind is

whom the lady thus attacked, and who had ber arrested, may perhaps suffer the more severely of the two, in consequence of the chaffing of his comrades, who will be likely to refer to it as his great act of public celebrity. It is best to le

such cases end as they begin-in smoke.

The cental system, adopted by the Produce Exchange as the basis for all dealings in grain, is in danger. The Exchange is to ballot to-morrow on the question of adhering to it or cturning to the old system. The computations, which its novelty makes necessary, bother a good many members, it seems, and there is naturally some impatience. But all experience shows that the cental system is an improvement on the old system of so many pounds to the bushel; and the Produce Exchange owes it to itself to give the cental a fair trial,

The dairy fair has overcome the friction of its start, and all the exhibits are now in order-the \$1.500 and \$2.000 cows, the \$2,000 bull, the docile Holsteins, the delicate Jerseys the fine-looking Devons, Guernseys, and Ayrshires, the 1,000-pound cheeses, the rival pyramids of sait bags, the whirling pans that take the cream out of milk in twenty minutes, and the other wonderful things. While this fair is going on a fine show of cattle and sheep is to be seen at Gilmore's; and simultaneously the National Agricultural Convention is holding its sessions in the city, one of the papers read yesterday being by Dr. HEATH of New York, on the question: " How Shall we Increase the Value of our Dairy Cows and our Beef Stock?" It is quite evident that this city will soon be the vorid's recognized dairy centre.

Jo Cook, we observe, is greatly exercised in his alleged mind on the subject of polygamy in Utah. So is R. B. HAYES, who yearly fliches \$50,000 from the United States Treasury, who ings hymns of Sunday evenings, who is enter tained by Methodist bishops when he takes deadhead excursions to the cities where they reside, and who at state dinners compounds with his alleged conscience by sucking his

Roman punch out of oranges.

In an old book, with which the aforesaid bishops are professionally familiar, there is semething said about a mote and a beam. We present the passage to Jo Cook and R. B. HAYES.

Cold weather to-day-perhaps.

The Law Should Always be Enforced From the Indianapolis Journal

"Then," said Mr. Peter Cooper, "just se low shamelessly the laws are violated in regard to bankers not being eligible to scats in Congress."
"What do you mean!" I inquired.
"Why, at the Third Congress of the United States, held

n Philadelphia in 1793, the Senate passed a resolution as follows: 'Any person holding any office or any stock in any institution in the nature of a bank for issuing or dis-counting folia or notes payable to bearer or order, cannot be a member of the House while he holds such office of

"I never heard of that before," I acknowledged; " it cannot be that it became a law."
"Certainly it did." Mr. Cooper persisted, "it passes the Senate with but two dissenting votes, and passed the House and became a law—here 'tis, bearing the signaure of George Washington, President, and John Adam ice-President, approving of it."

Why," I asked. " when was it repealed?" "It never was repealed—never," he excinimed, "and it is on the statute books as a law to-day. This is a day when Congress doesn't obey laws." "And you are sure you are right in all this?" I re

You can state it, if you wish to, in my name," sa Mr. Cooper. "And it is violated every day.

The Great Swindle in the Post Office Depart

From the New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-It is probable that the House will direct an investigation to be made in the causes which led to the large deficiency in the Post Office appropriation made for what is known as "star service." All route upon which the mail is carried by horses and stage coaches are termed "star routes," and for this service the sum of \$5.000,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year. This appropriation has been exhausted, and the Postmuster-General has informed the House that unless \$2,000,000 additional is voted before the holidays the star service will be discontinued. This is an extraordinary deficiency, considering the fact that surprising, therefore, that Assistant Postmaster General Brady, who has charge of this particular service, has prepared a tabular statement, in which he seeks to throw the blame for the reckless management of the service pon members of Congress.

According to Gen. Brady, this service was originalled at what were regarded as reasonable figures, and to routes were established except those deemed necessar by the Post Office Department. But members of Con-access pressed for increased service on these routes, and Gen Brady yielded, until the entire appropriation made for one year has been exhausted in six months. By way a statement showing the routes upon which is creased service was ordered, and the names of the Conpressures who recommended him to squander the public funds for the benefit of mail contractors. Gen. Brady seems to forget that the Post Office authorities alone are responsible for the expenditure of the money appropriated for the postal service, and that they are not bound to squander the public funds because of the recom-mendations of members of Congress and the demands of interested friends of mail contractors.

He Thinks he Saw the Truly Good Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Will you through Avenue D, in the Eleventh Ward. I halted in through Avenue D, in the Eleventh Ward. I hatted in front of 70, where a Republican primary election was being held. Quite a crowd was collected there. My companion introduced me to a Mr. Richard Smith. I was astonized, beeling surprised that he should have thought a New York primary election of such importance as to come all the way from Circamout to attend it, leaving his paper at the mercy of the wicked partners. I am positive I have the right man. He was of medium height in complexion, rather handsome, with yellow amburn whiskers and hair, and a beinvoicent tace. Owing to the dense crowd I was unable to get a full view of his legs. Deacon Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Gazette has been in town this week.

No. Str: He is a Fraud!

To the Editor of The Sun-Ser: How is it that, among all the political "booms," we hear nothing about a second term for Hayes? If the moderate Republicans, who are supposed to form the large majority of that party, are really satisfied with his course, it cerlooks a little queer that nothing is said about given a chauce for an election about which there can dispute
it into be a graceful and magnatumous act on
x's part to take the first step in this matter and
"Hayes bosin!" It need not be very his !-just a
ne, you know, enflicient to please the temperance
and to show that The six has not been actuated
fits or personal empirity, while at the same time,
of its last letter, it may serve to frighten the stalBoe! to greese, you know.
If, T. C.
SKYS, Dec. 19.

Enton and Palmer.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have become quite interested in the surgestion of names if the next Democratic national licket. Among all of the Bloosville, Ohio, Dec. 6. An Ohio Democrat.

Jettles. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: After

now recognized complete failure of the jetties at the outh of the Mississippi, should the preverse and stupid appeal of our army engineers to Congress for appropriations to enable them to put jethes elsewhere he allowed! Should not such recommendations be postponed to say the least?

T. M. Hexra. Selling Ont a Ratiroad.

In an action commonced in the Supreme Court, in 1875, by David S. Duncomb and Erastus F. Mead, trustees, against the New York, Housalonic and Northern Railroad Company to forcolose a mortgage made to such trustees by the railroad company to an issue of bonds amounting to \$2,500,000. John II, Clapp of 247 Broadway, New York, was appointed refciarp of 237 Broadway. New York, was appointed retview in January. 1870, to take testimony and report as to
the variety and amount of the bends outstanding, and
also to sell the markayed property extending through
the States of New York and Connecticut. The action has
been no trivi before the retired since has appointed. The action has
been no trivi before the retired since has appointed,
and marks \$2.50.000 worth or honds have been proved,
and marks \$2.50.000 worth or honds have been proved,
and worthed the Sold hondernow, at 16 A. M. Aland, are advertised to be sold hondernow, at 16 A. M. Aland, are advertised to be sold hondernow, at 16 A. M. Aland, are adtertured, and to be seed hondernow, at 16 A. M. Aland, are adprevious, and to be seed the intervention of the read, have been not
previous, and to be seed the previous and that you
are all the sold have been previously the rails which were full in the town of Harry
son. A larve quantity of rails appeared to agree you we
are hundred tons, are begind in the town of the New Harve Railrond, ready for slipment
eleven here to the further removal has been forbidden
by the referee.

The Lauisville Medical News prints a letter from Prof. Charcot, in Paris, correcting an error which had attributed to Dr. W. A. Hammond an extensive plagiarism from Dr. Charcot's Lectures on Diseases of the Nervous System. Dr. Charcot says that there is no su h pisgiarism, and that Dr. Hammond has made in every case the proper acknowledgment of the source plead necessity in their justification; for presents a remarkably good appearance at first | best passed over with a smile. Still, the smoker | from which has plates were derived.

THE PENDING CONTEST IN IRELAND.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The struggles of the existing political parties of Ireland will be likely to grow in interest, especially that between the Nationalists and the Catholic clergy. Allow me to present substantially the platforms and views of the leading parties in that country without advocating those

of any party.

Let us begin with the Conservatives. They uphold with remarkable enthusiasm English rule in Ireland, and have the utmost batred and contempt for their countrymen with rebellious tendencies. They argue that, instead of talking sedition, forming treasonable societies, and openly proclaiming themselves rebels, the Nationalists should be proud to be British subjects, and should be ready to suppress every novement on the part of factionists tending in any way to oppose British authority, or question the long-established rights of landed proprictors. They done that Ireland has any reasonable complaint against England. The laws, they say, are wise, just, and fairly administered; and if the people would only calm down their agitation and stop giving themselves un-necessary trouble and excitement, they would soon become prosperous and contented. The invasion of Ireland and the cruel wars that followed it are things, they argue, far too remote for sensible men to bother themselves about at the present day; and when the Nationalists have to go so far into the past for wrongs and grievances, they virtually admit that there is nothing to complain of now. They say that the Irish, as a people, are not separate and distinct from the English; that the Anglo-Normans, together with the other English settlers that have been pouring into Ircland for conturies, have mixed in with the ancient Celts to such a degree that the pure and unadulterated Irishman is now, indeed, a rare specimen of humanity. Therefore the Conservatives conclude that the Irish are British; that they should asknowledge the established fact and be happy.

The Catholic branch of the Conservatives in Ireland is known as the Clerical or extreme Catholic party. It is supposed to have been founded by the late Cardinal Cullen. At all events, the priesthood were never very remarkable for loyalty until he became Primate of Ireland. Now, however, they are bitter in their denunciations of sedition and treason, constantly calling down the thunders of the Church upon rebels in secret societies, and warning their flocks against miscreants who would lead them through darkness into rebellion and dis-aster. In their sermons and political addresses, the Bishops and priests of Ireland command the people to be patient. Instead of thinking or talking of resistance to the established au thority under any circumstances, they should abor, by their prayers and contributions, for the reconversion of England and the strengthening of the Church both at home and abroad. The very sufferings and misfortunes of the Irish people, some of them say, seem to be the means which God has chosen for scattering hem into far distant lands to sow the seed o the Catholic faith. From their altars and their piatforms they denounce the Nationalists as Communists, rebels, knaves, and fools.

The Nationalists argue that the root of all the evils of Ireland lies in the connection with England. English rule in Ireland, they say, has proved a failure. Any real unity between the two countries is impossible. Ireland can never be conquered. Consequently her people have remained for centuries in a state of chronic sedition, and they are just as eager for revolution to-day as ever they were. Complete separation from England is the only hope of Ireland, and this, they contend, can only be accomplished by force. They sneer at pastors and their "flocks," spurn their counsels, and proclaim that the best advice that was ever given to-Irishmen since the invention of gunpowder was that of John Mitchel long ago, in a speech consisting of the two words, "Get guns!" The Conservative, they say, tries to be English, because he does not like to be Irish. In his politics, as we are told, his own country is completely ignored, except when he advocates some opways in meaning in the present of least the an honest brogue under an assumed cockney ac cent, he provokes the ridicule of the English upon whom he fawns, and the sneers of his own countrymen, by whom he is despised. In a word, they say that the English hate him for being Irish and the Irish hate him for being Engish. Under these detestable circumstances, they argue that the Conservative Irishman should abandon his false position and fall into the ranks of the Nationalists, where he belongs.

Between the Clerical party and the Nationalwere brought up in the Catholic faith, but they are not on good terms with the Church. They are familiarly termed "bad Catholies," and many if not all of them, to say the least of it. are rather skeptical upon religious matters. Indeed, to put it plainly, they are unbelievers. Here this may appear strange, but in Ireland it is a well-known fact. They scoff at the Clericals, pronouncing them altogether too good for this world, and advising them to order their wings at once. They also sneeringly speak of them as "slippery patriots, dripping all over with divine grace." If the Nationalists, they say, are outside the pale of the Church, it is be cause the Church is inside the Pale. They did not abandon their holy mother; it was holy mother that abandoned them. She left them to go flirting with English aristocrats, while her poor Irish children, true to the old cause, are trying to get along without her. Some of them contend that by preaching hostility to the national cause of Ireland, in the hope of gaining converts and power in England, the Church is playing a losing game, for she is rapidly weakening her hold upon the youth of Ireland. She is throwing away the substance for the shadow; and if the National party of the present day is honeycombed with skepticism and unbelief, it is, they say, because the old connection between creed and country has been severed by the priests. " No priests in polities," they shout! Irishmen should not have their political course shaped out for them in the Vatican. How, they ask, can the government of the Pope be good for the Irish when it was not good for the Italians? And why should his temporal power be brought into Ireland after in Rome? The Pope, they say, should mind his own business, and let the Irish manage their political affairs as they see fit.

The Home Rule party is the old Repeal party in a new dress. They are opposed to armed resistance, because they believe it must end in defeat. They prefer peaceful agitation, the policy of O'Connell, whose place is now taken by Mr. Parnell. They have confidence, they say, in the justice of the people of Great Britain, and an appeal to them must result in the gaining of their cause. They demand an amelioration in the condition of the agricultural classes in Ireland, by such legislation as will make the farmers practically the owners of their land; but their main object is the repeal of the Union and the reestablishment of the old Irish Parliament in Dublin. All this, they say, may possibly be accomplished by an appeal to reason and to justice, without going to any extreme measures. If these demands were granted, the people, they say, would become happy and contented in the enjoyment of 105 erty. Complete separation from England would then ao longer be thought of, for while it might flatter the national vanity, it could bring no material benefit to the country. Besides, the Irish generous and impulsive, forgetting past wrongs in the presence of modern equity and fair denling. remembering only the help that they received from the masses of the English people, would soon become thoroughly satisfied with the connection. A glorious reconciliation between the two nations would at last be accomplished, and tille world would rejoice at the settlement, once and forever, of the long-standing difficulty be-tween England and Ireland. HIBERNIA.

The Hank of Ottawa. OTTAWA, Dec. 11.-The total loss suffered by

the lank through the fraudulent operations of the late manager, is \$52,100. Of this, a line of credit for \$0,000 was given to an irresponsible firm in Armirior, contrary to the advice of the directors. At a meeting of the stock holders of the Otiawa Bank, to day, the old Board of Directors were reciected, and their action in withholding dividend was approved. A new manager will shortly be appointed.

BROADWAY IN THE FUTURE.

Inother Effort to Get a Franchise for a Rall-

road to Union Square. At the Common Council's meeting yesterday the Committee on Railroads reported against giving the Forty-second Street, St. Nicholas Avenue and Manhattanville Railroad further time to construct their road. Alderman Roberts moved the adoption of the report; but it was laid over on motion of Alderman Sauer. During the meeting Aldermen Hyatt and Cavanagh held several conferences with Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane. Alderman Hyatt

missioner Smith E. Lane. Alderman Hyatt took a paper from his pocket, in one of the interviews, and showed it to his colleague. Alderman Cavanagh ran his eye over the circle around which the Aldermen sit, and then shook his head. Thereupon Alderman Hyattreturned the paper to his coat pocket.

After the adjournment of the Board, Alderman Cavanagh said that the paper in his colleague's pocket was a resolution to authorize the construction of a surface railroad in lower Broadway. It was not introduced because some of the Aldermen who will vote for it were absent from the meeting. It is to be introduced and passed at next Tuesday's meeting. The proposed road is to ran through Broadway, from the Battery to Seventeenth street, with branches to the Jersey City and to the Wall street ferry, and is to connect with the Fourth avenue and with the Broadway Bailroad at Seventeenth street. Alderman Cavanagh says that the company to which the franchise is to be given is composed of bankers and brokers, all members of the Union Club, and that Poice Commissioner Lane, who is a member of that club, is engineering the road through the Common Councell.

Alderman Cavanagh keeps a store at Sixth

ciub, is engineering the road through the Common Council.

Alderman Cavanagh keeps a store at Sixth avenue and Fourth street. He is a strong advocate of the Broadway road. "This city is one hundred years behind the cities in Ireland, France, and Germany," he said, vesteriay. "They all have surface railroade in their principal streets, Here we have to ride in stages if we want to go down Broadway. Now, those stages are a nuisance. If have on a new silk hat, I am bound to spoil it when I get into a stage, unless I bend myself double. Then, after I do get in, I am liable to be thrown into some lady's lap if the stage starts suddenly. For this reason," the Alderman added, "I am in favor of horse cars in Broadway."

OBSTACLES TO CONSOLIDATION.

How the Success of the Brooklyn Gas Plu would Release a Powerful Rival.

The difficulties that are gathering about the plan to consolidate all of the Brooklyn gaslight companies into one threaten to defeat the plan. If the opposition of the People's Gaslight Company were withdrawn, the consolida tion would be speedily effected and the new company with its capital of ten millions it stock and bonds would be launched on Jan. 1.

company with its capital of ten millions in stock and bonds would be launched on Jan. I. Mr. Daniel Channeey and Mr. John H. Baker of the People's Gas Company, however, have secured stock and proxies enough to defeat the plan so far as that company is concerned, and on Wednesday next they will be able to out-vote those stockholders who are in favor of the consolidation. The anxiety to form the consolidation. The anxiety to form the consolidation is ogreat that the People's stock has been bought up by representatives of other companies until its market price has advanced.

A director of the People's Company and yesterday that there was no doubt that the People's Company would hold out, but it was anxious that the other companies should consolidate, as then it would be relieved from a contract with the Brooklyn Gas Company, and could exercise certain charter privileges, it was said, were such as to make it a formidable rival even to the consolidated companies. When the company bought its district of the old Brooklyn Gas Company bought its district of the old Brooklyn Gas Company bought its district of the old Brooklyn Gas Company bought its district of the old Brooklyn Gas Company bought its district of the classification of the People's Company would not extend its pipes into the People's district, and the People's Company could avail itself of its original charter, and extend its pipes through Kings and Queens counties.

The certificate of incorporation of the People's

ter, and extend its pipes through Kings and Queens counties.

The certificate of incorporation of the People's Company was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office on Nov. 15, 1864. Its charter is said to be more liberal than that of any other Brooklyn company, and it will become available if the other companies are consolidated. In view of this, the purpose of the consolidation of the other companies, which is to destroy opposition, is, it is said, not likely to be attained, and the leading stockholders in the other companies have begun to question the profit of the plan. An unofficial proposal has been made to those of the People's Company who oppose the plan, to give the company more than is at present aliotted to it in the consolidation plan, but the offer has been rejected.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was Pro

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I learn from your article that Dr. Coppeshall has attacked Mr. Oliver Johnson. This information would concern me only as a citizen interested in the preservation of the peace, were it not for the additional intelligence relative to the Methodist martyrs of the nati-slavery cause. happen to be the grantson and son of two Methodists who were nioneer abolitionists, and who suffered sore persecution therefor at the hands of Methodists.

Has the Doctor ever heard of the Rev. Orange Scott and Luther Lee, D. D. of Syracuse, their secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their formation of the Wesleyan Methodist denomination? or cause of this secession was the

tititude and affiliations of the parent denomination. For years thereafter the True Wesleyes, the organ of the secoding anti-slavery body, was the only religious news paper which visited our home. I am writing from mem-ory, but I think the organization of the Wesleyan denom ser which visited our home. I am writing from mem, but I think the ornanzation of the Weeleyan denomtion dates back to 1852, and perhaps earlier. My
poliather was the first Methodist class leader in my
ive town of W—— in Connecticut. He and seven
ers were the principal contributors in the erection of
first Methodist Existencial contributors in the erection of
first Methodist Existencial church in that place. They
tolders became aboditionists, resolved to second from
the state of the second contributors in the excellent
in request a Wesleyan methodist ministers on
eth to them. One "sabatath morning both the Methst Episcopal and Wesleyan Methodist ministers on
eth the pully at the same time, and while one read a
muthe other prayed. After much continuous the
ular Methodist Episcopal elergyman, at the heal of
pro-slavery portion of his flock, left, the church his
session of what they cauled "a disaffected minority,"
sing law suit followed to determine the right to the possion of the church chiefe. The We-levans succeeded in
litication, but were exposed to all manner of persetion, in which their fermer M. E. brethren look as
each pictures, painted in
this work without salary or hope of earthly reward
were for years socially estructured by the Episconia
thedists of our neighberhood.

The properties of the soon of an abolitionist, or to
old an abolitionist, or the soon of an abolitionist, or to
old an abolitionist or the soon of an abolitionist, or to
old an abolition meeting was semething to be scerned. an abolition meeting was something to be seried. I speak of my family not to magnify them or my doctang the seried of the properties was that of the Westhrouchout the country. They woted for James my almost to a man. I never heard of one who at an original Republican, except a few who, like on, would not prompte a movement for the exculsivery from the Territories for the reason that it stabelities. was not abolition. Hat I have written enough for my nurpuse. I assert that hown to 1856 the Methodist Episcopal Church was pro-layery in its constituency, its affiliations, and its policy; and it Dr. Congeshall or any other man will undertake to maintain the negative of my proposition, please give him my enclosed card.

BROOKLYS, Dec. 10, 1879.

The Cause of Irish Self-Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From THE its it appears that certain Irish Nationals, so ca have extended an invitation to Mr. P. J. Smyth. M. P. for Westmeath, to come here, so that the whole cause of and may be presented to the American people. If Parnell comes, there is no need for Smyth. American an give aid to the suffering tenantry of Ireland, and sive and to the suferior tenantry of Ireland, and are making preparations to do so, but they are earlily conversal; with the canses that ame reduced electric for self-averagion in Ireland. Foresthy they we as much as those who were a describe a time to become New Departments, it is cause to trein it to so so it known by Turk, Russleich, Adulta, Mariaca, French, Austria, Spin, Englishman, and Poly to their self-amplitude in the firm is dying. However, and the be kept alive, authened, and vitalized? The Irue planty-point and be.

strengthenes, and statused! The true plants point and simple. The Euglish deveraged, by an order in council, should tutan immediate estappeient the exportation of grain, butter, where, exen, and positive from Ireland, still further again, to everagened, building the exportation of grain, butter, when it overments bound in the present seal of the present seal of the present learned and description of the present learned and the results of the present learned to become a national legister. Her freeland will not need to become a national legister. Her freeland will not need to become a national legister. Her freeland will not need to become a national legister. Her freeland will not need to become a national legister. Her freeland will not need to become a national legister.

He Will Take Two Suns.

To the Editon of The Sun-Sir: If the woman who wrote the letter which appeared in today's sex over the signature of "Another Indignant Lady" norming so as formate up to the decision which and another some who was solve as moving come to buy another sex. I would like to wager are time, the large of that she bought, or had some one how lord before a sex suppress morning.

A GESTIERAS WILL SANGE TO SANGE New Your, Bec. 0.

A Shepherd's Crook for Dr. Talmage, Dr. Talunge yesterday received from Lord

Rinture a stepherd's crook of bard word, bearing a silver whate, with the inscription. Rev T be Witt Tainouse, from Kirobes, dates, bene Dr. Tahunge much Lord Kinder Brajand bas summer, and the latter promise to send him a shepherd's crook. It arrived on Wednesday, by Stances.

Mayor Cooper Hasn't Backbone, France on Interview with Dr. Howard Comby in the Tribane.

We can never expect to have men of a better has appeared to the office of Excise Commissioner. I ave gone to Mayor Cooper and begand him to appear class appeared to the mane and begood him to appear have gone to Mayor Cooper and begood him to appear the track out of man, but he didn't dare to do it; he bear courage, backbook

SUNBEAMS.

-The Journal Official puts the number of olitical journals published daily in Parts at the an

figure of forty-nine. -A negro constable in Virginia endorsed

on a summons he had been sent to serve on a lady. "This witness is sick in hide chile one week old." -Three hundred mounted men rode

through Emott County, Ky., whipping all the reputed thieves and hanging two confessed highwaymen.

-Figure calculates the cost in gas entailed by a recent fog in Paris at \$145,937, in shops and offices alone. What must fogs cost, then, in London? -The new museum of the precious re-

nins of ancient art discovered during the progress of the Tiber works was to be opened at Rome U is no -The Chinese Government has sanctioned a line of steamers between Hong Kong and Honolots, and many mandarins are shareholders. It is contemplated

to extend this line to San Francisco -Ireland has a peer in the person of Viscount Taafe, who is an Austrian subject and Count and always resides in Austria, and Scotland has a peer in the person of Lord Fairfax, who is an American citizen, and always resides in America.

-The number of Italians in France has steadily increased from 63,307 in 1851 to 165,000 to day. The Italian colony at Marseilles includes a dozen families reupring a high rank in the town. Marscilles is the ranco-Italian headquarters. -The magnificent castle and estate of

Laroche Veaucourt, on the confines of the Devicene and Chareak, have been sold by the Count de Galord de Bears, Prince de Niane, to a millionaire Englishman.
The price is reported to have been \$800,000.
—Near a blast furnace at Carondelet, Mo.,

is a reservoir into which the exhaust steam and waste water from the boiler are sent from underground pipes A tramp fell into this terribly het place, and was houled to death so quickly that he did not stir or utter a cry -The German Waiters' Association includes nearly 2,000 members, and has a central office at Leipsic, and branches in all great cities at home and

broad. It publishes a newspaper, of which 3,500 copies are issued. Last October a Congress of the association was held at Berlin. -The last biographer of John Locke calls him" a negative postivist." Negative positivist is not bad. Debating someties unight enrich their repertory of subjects this winter by discussing this question. Which is the more worthy of our approbation—a negative post-

tivist or a positive negativist? -Todleben is the 157th Russian Count created. Up to the time of Peter the Great there were no Counts in Russia. The first Count of the Russian em-pire was created in 1703. Peter created only nine of hem. There are many persons who bear the title who had it prior to their becoming Russian subjects, and the

an Government recormises their table -A Nevada newspaper says that the purthe cid-fashioned lovers of husbandry. Owing to the sterillty of the soil and the uncertainty of titles the Ne vada agriculturist is obliced to plough both his own soll and his neighbors with buckshot and rifle balls.

-If Mr. John B. Gough, the tectotal leeturer, has not been misinformed, it is a common practice among English young ladies of fashion nowadays to ipple wine in candy shops when out shopping, and to carry daintily ornamented sherry flasks on all expedi-tions of business or pleasure. But Mr. Gough coght to be very sure of the accuracy of all his public assertions. -Among the many productions of Caliornia's fertile soil, the olive promises to be one of the nost valuable. An intelligent Italian, who has been fa

niliar with the culture from his infancy, says that ventually, the California olive will surpass the best preuced in France or Spann. It is now larger and of better favor, and yields an oil equal to the imported articl -The Rev. Dr. Barton of Charlotte, N. C. recently said, in his pulpit: "On Tuesday evening next, in this church, I will marrify Brother Benton and Sister Rogers." He was afterward asked why he had used a

word not in the dictionary, and he replied, in a letter to he local newspaper, that such a word was needed, and therefore correct; that the couple married each othe out the minister marrided them. -The Central Military Prison, now in contruction at Spandau, on the Potetam road, near Berlin, s an enormous place, and its tower, 92 feet high, is seen

from a great distance. The left wing of this colossal edifice will contain 135 cells for those sentenced to soit tary confinement. The three other wings will be allested to the ordinary prisoners. A portion is set apart as a prison for officers and sub-officers. -The opening out of a sea route from Athens to Corinth and to the Adriatic, which M. Do Lesseps contemplates, is a matter of extreme importance. It may alter the direction of much English traffic. One of the first results anticipated is a great increase in the moortance of Corath. "It is not allotted to every man to

go to Corinth," was Horace's reflection, but M. Lesseps's passage through the isthmus will make the way one. -Wartman and Kister were old friends, reighbors, and members of the same church at German Fownship, Ind.; but lately they had a violent quarrel Kister was the more caraged of the two. He said that he meant to whip Wartman, and as it was unbecome church member to fight, he would withdraw from the church until the affair was settled. Having obtained a formal dismissal, he undertook to give the promised

thrashing, but Wartman resisted with a knife, and kiste was mortally wounded. -A new and novel treatment of drunkenness was devised and tested by a Duburus wife. He husband came home moderately intoxicated, and expected to get the usual scolding. He was astomated herefore, when the woman received him snoundly asked him if he would have some brandy, and produce a bottle and glass. He promptly accepted the impact, and drank so much that he was helpless. Then she tied him to a bedpost, and whipped him with a rawhile until, a

the Telegraph says, he was as tender as a good becomes -The case of Lawson agt. Labouchere affords fat pickings to the legal, profession. The attemes-General has already notted £1,250, while the costs of the application for a mandamus were £450. It is calculated that the proceedings will foot up at least 12000 before vertict or disagreement is reached. However the proecution may turn out personally for Mr. Laborehere, it is a good thing for Frees, the circulation of which has nearly loubled. Seeing that the proprietor was draw, or already £4,000 per annum from his paper, it requires little arithmetic to find that the attack on the late Mr. Lawson served a shrewd business purpose.

-Emperor William, though 82 years of age, is still passionately foul of the chase, and is est bunting whenever he finds it possible. There is a great deal of sham and humbur about his Majesty's shooting. Etiquette demands that he should kill more came than anybody else, and to make that certain other shots must discreetly refrain from hitting the mark and conclude it is even necessary that half tamed deer and smaller an imats should be adreitly yet imperceptibly driven from neighboring reserves into the royal huntenous a path The result of these exploits is always published with much care, particularly in the Engine and Some Solute. as though it were a matter of national concern.

-The imbibers of champagne will regret to hear the opinion of the great purchasers. Mean's Roper, that "this year's vintage must prove bell as the gards quantity and quality, the worst on record to some districts of the Champarne the gauges will not realize the cost of gathering, and therefore to remain on the shoots; in others only roll was for the workmen can be made. The shippers had from making any purchases, so that the che to do the best they can. Still, the sparshin. as plentiful as ever over here, and could wax merry over chemical compounds that were never within firty miles of the French Custom Hope of the

-The manager of a travelling dramatic empany was told, at Franklin, Ohio, that to Localiart had warned his congregation and performances. The manager therefore programmes a force attack on the call lowing being a sample passage. "Who is that in his rayings "ant Herods Herods" bers of his church a set of slaves that the must not do? Are they ignorant, supersta who are trightened at his threats of expu hope not. I am at a less to uniterstand we of people born in this tree republic, and colucation, intelligence, and enlight mit to the dictates of a bigoted, narrow mi nothing of a country parson clothed in A Country " New, the Boy Mr. Lee that! never prescried against the abow, but was that he read. This manager made an algorithm the minister and the ambence.

-Fifteen-ton loads of lumber, piled on immense cultit wheeled wagons and drawn in hans we to ten horses or mules are to be seen and sold reads in California. The drawn site to an action the reins and a long whop with seeming The San Francisco Jogo, however, i more exciting limiting that a scale berd of runkway cattle appear at a 5 horses with and then see what will be dreamer will become a grant of strength flash; he shortens his hold upon the rehis wagon start up become him, places of the brake. The Borses stort and rout a harness rathe, the dust arises, the load a said the huge wheels him tatally taster a instant may hurt the wagon down intot He strugging train-a must rush to the into way may end all in the herrible plant, brain, shill are then treacht to work as a gether that the peril is asserted, and the house, was knows not the war of the half, tegards the number with projected resteet thetemics."